Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN WARD FENNO, N° 119, Chesnut-Street.

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☞ The price of this Gazette is Eight dollars per annum to Subscribers residing in the city of Philadelphia. All others pay one dollar additional, for enclosing and directing; and unless some person in this city will become answerable for the subscription, it must be paid Six Months in advance.

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF
HUDSON & YORKE,
is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment—and those who have any demands are requested to present them for settlement to WILLIAM HUDSON, who is duly authorised to adjust the same.

REMOVAL.
WILLAM HUDSON,
Has removed from No. 54, north Front street, to No 8, Chesnut, near the corner of Front, (to the store formerly occupied by Mr. JOHN MILLER junr.)
Where he has for sale on his usual low terms, an extensive assortment of
DRY GOODS.
december 28 d3w

THE CARGO,
OF THE SHIP INDIA,
Captain ASHMEAD, from BATAVIA,
Consisting of
JAVA COFFEE,
Of the First Quality—to be Sold, by
MORDECAI LEWIS.
dec 11 d2w

FOR SALE,
To be EXCHANGED for property within thirty miles of the city, or to let on ground-rent forever
Several valuable building Lots,
In Philadelphia,
Enquire of William M. Biddle. ne. 147, Chesnut-street.
nov. 22 §

FOR SALE,
By the Subscribers
200 Bolts Russia Duck,
50 pipes London particular bill Madeira Wine
1 pair nine pound Cannon
A few Bales Madras Handkerchiefs
4000lbs Fine Flota Indigo
23 Barrels Beef.
Willings & Francis:
Penn-street,
November 28 §

Now Landing,
From on board the ship John Bulkeley, and for sale at the stores of Jesse & Robert Waln,
350,000 weight of Java Coffee,
of the first quality in bags.
150,000 weight of Java Sugar,
in cannisters.
nov. 23 dtf

NOTICE.
Joseph Thomas's Creditors
are hereby earnestly requested to furnish their Accounts duly attested, as soon as convenient: thereby to enable the Assignees to form an idea of the state of his affairs;—and all those indebted to said THOMAS, are required to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers.
SAMUEL W. FISHER, } Assignees
WILLIAM BUCKLEY, } of
JOHN HALL. } J. Thomas.
dec. 31. dtf

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the Estate of SAMUEL WALLIS, esq. of Murcey township, in the county of Lycoming, lately deceased, are hereby required to come forward immediately and pay their respective debts.—And all persons having legal demands against the Estate, are requested to produce their accounts, properly authenticated, for settlement.
JOHN WALLIS,
WILLIAM ELLIS,
DANIEL SMITH,
JOHN ADLUM, } Administrators.
december 13 3taw4w

☞ All persons indebted to the Estate of JOSEPH ANTHONY, sen. deceased, are requested to make immediate payment:—And all those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to produce them legally attested to the subscribers for settlement.
JOSIAH HEWES,
JOHN MORTON,
JOSEPH ANTHONY, } Executors.
December 26. dtf

All Persons
Indebted to the Estate of HENRY HILL, deceased are requested to make payment to the subscriber; and those having any demands on the same to produce their accounts for settlement.
GIDEON H. WELLS,
no. 139, Market street
Philadelphia. dec. 4, 1798 eotf

Bank of Pennsylvania,
DECEMBER 27th, 1798.
NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Bank of Pennsylvania, that an Election of Nineteen DIRECTORS, to serve for one year, will be held at the Bank, on Monday the fourth of February next, at 10 o'clock.
JONATHAN SMITH, Cashier.

Extract from the Seventh Section of the Act of Incorporation.
"Article 2d. Not more than fourteen of the Directors elected by the Stockholders, and actually in office, exclusive of the President, shall be eligible for the next succeeding year; but the Director who shall be President at the time of an election, may always be re-elected."
dt 4F

NOTICE.
ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of the late WILLIAM CLIFTON, deceased, and who have not already produced their their accounts, are requested to send them to the subscriber at no. 172, north Second street.
ELIZABETH TUCKER, Adm'x
Philadelphia, nov. 29, 1798 m&th4w

United States. }
Pennsylvania district. } ss.
IN pursuance of a Writ to me directed, from the Honorable Richard Peters, esq. Judge of the District of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania district, will be exposed to sale at the Merchants' Coffee-House, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 24th day of January, inst. at 6 o'clock in the afternoon,

THE SLOOP,
Called, THE
JAMES,
With all and singular, her tackle, apparel and furniture, as the same now are: The said sloop having been condemned to pay Mariners Wages, &c.
WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Marshal.
Marshal's Office, at Philadelphia, 14th January, 1799.
N. B. The inventory may be seen at my office.
jan. 14. dts

For FREIGHT or CHARTER, to any part of EUROPE,

The Swedish Snow
MARIA,
HANS OLOF KOCK, commander.
A remarkably good vessel, about 220 tons burthen. A freight to Cadiz, or any part of the Mediterranean would be preferred. Enquire of the Captain on board at Vine-Street Wharf.
dec 17 §

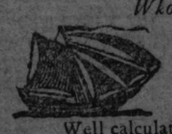
JAMAICA RUM.
THE CARGO,
Of the ship CHARLES, Captain Salter, From the North side of JAMAICA,
Near 200 hhds. of fine high proof
JAMAICA RUM,
Now Landing at South street Wharf.
PETER BLIGHT.

THE SHIP
CHARLES,
Captain SALTER,
Coppered, mount twelve 6 pounders and thirty-five men—returns immediately to JAMAICA, for Passage apply as above.
dec 17 d1m

For sale by the subscriber,
AT PORTSMOUTH (N.H.)
THE HULL
OF A
NEW SHIP,

80 feet keel, 27 1-2 beam, 12 feet hold, 5, 10 between decks; about 330 tons; with masts, spars and all the carpenter's and smith's work completed; built of good sound seasoned timber and plank; launched in November, 1796, and has been well taken care of since that time.—Further particulars may be known by applying to Messrs. Wharton & Lewis, Philadelphia, or to
THOMAS THOMPSON,
december 21 3aw.tf.

For Sale.
THE SUBSCRIBER, intending to decline the DRUG BUSINESS, offers For Sale, the whole Stock of
Drugs and Medicines, Instruments, &c.
The shop is elegant, commodious, and sufficiently known for the extensive business done in the wholesale and retail line; the situation equal to any in the city, being at the corner of Walnut and Second streets. The whole, or any part of the Stock, will be sold, as will best suit the purchaser. The terms may be known, by applying to
JAMES MOORE, JUN.
Who has For Sale,



TWO
Sloops,

Well calculated for the river trade—
The PEGGY, about 30 tons burthen, Mulberry and Red Cedar frame, and remarkably stout, of an easy draught of water, rigging in good order.
The SALLY, about 30 tons, sails well, and in complete order for the lumber business.
☞ All persons indebted to the late firm of *Goldthwait & Baldwin, W. B. Goldthwait, Goldthwait & Moore*, or the subscriber, are earnestly requested to make speedy payment to
JAMES MOORE, JUN.
august 3 §

SHIP BROKER'S OFFICE,
And Commission Store,
NO. 119, SOUTH FRONT STREET,
Next door to the Custom House.
THE Subscriber, encouraged by the advice of his friends, offers his service to the public as a Ship and Insurance Broker.——He proposes to buy and sell vessels and every thing relating thereto—assist masters of vessels and others in entering and clearing at the Custom-House, procuring and shipping freight, settling Insurance and all other mercantile accounts, and have on hand the necessary Blanks and Stamps.
Papers in foreign languages translated, and information given in general mercantile matters.—From a knowledge gained by long experience of every branch of business he hopes to be useful to those who please to favor him with their commands. *SAMUEL EMERY.*
november 19 2aw

NOTICE.
THE Public are cautioned not to trust any of the people belonging to the Swedish Snow Maria, on my account.
Hans Olof Kock, master.
dec 29 §

NOTICE.
THE public are desired to take notice, that the partnership of SAMUEL BENNETT and SAMUEL CAREY Jun. trading under the firm of BENNETT & CAREY, has dissolved. SAMUEL BENNETT
BIRD WILSON Attorney for
SAMUEL CAREY Jun.
jan. 4. d2w.

AUGUSTUS FRICKE,
Woollen Draper & Men's Mercer
No. 7, south Third street,
HAS RECEIVED,
per the last arrival from Europe, a large assortment of the fashionable Goods in his line.
And has constantly for sale a general assortment of
First rate London superfine Broad
Cloths
Cassimeres
Vest Patterns of all kinds
And every other article in the gentleman's line by wholesale and retail.
december 10 dtf

FOR SALE,
AT NO. 9, SOUTH WATER-STREET.
Irish Linens, 7-8 and 4-4, well assorted, in whole and half boxes
Checks, in ditto
Drogheda's, and Brown 7-8 beetled Linens
Irish Hackled Flax
Scotts Thread
Men and Womens Combs
Russia Duck, of an excellent quality, and
100 hhds. Aux Cayes Molasses.
By ISAAC HARVEY, junr.
12th. mo. 17 d4w

The Subscribers,
Have received by the Clothier from Liverpool
A CONSIGNMENT OF TEN CASES OF
Well Assorted Buttons,
About 50l. sterling each Case, which they will dispose of per package, on liberal terms.
Medford & Willis.
No. 78, North Front near Arch street.

WANTED,
ABOUT fifty Casks of
Flag Annatto or Rocoa,
Apply as above.
dec 22 §

14 Pipes Madeira Wine,
FOR SALE BY
Crooke Stevenson,
No 4, South Water-street.
dec 22 §

BOND & BROOKS,
CORNER OF MARKET AND SIXTH STREETS,
HAVE RECEIVED,
by the late arrivals from London, Liverpool and Hull,
A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORMENT OF
DRY GOODS,
Which they are now opening for sale, at the most reduced prices, for cash or the usual credit.
nov. 17 §

The owners of the ship NEW-JERSEY from Canton expect in a few days part of the Cargo of that vessel in town,
—*CONSISTING OF*—
A general assortment of Silks & Sattins,
Nankeens, White and Yellow,
Cassia
China Ware assorted
Bohea
Souchong
Hyson Skin
Young Hyson
Hyson, and
Imperial } *TEAS,* Of excellent quality, and in Large and Small packages.
For terms of Sale—apply at the Stores of
Nicklin & Griffith,
Archibald M'Call,
Wm. Read & Co.
George Plumsted,
dec 26 §

FOR SALE
By the Subscribers,
ON VERY LOW TERMS
WAX CANDLES,
OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,
Either by the single box of 24lbs. or by the quantity.
Willings & Francis.
NOV 24

Just Arrived,
In the Brig Eliza, from the Mediterranean, and now landing at Walnut Street wharf,
Fourth proof Brandy in Pipes.
Brimstone.
An assortment of valuable DRUGS,
CONSISTING OF
Opium, Aloes, Cantharides, Camphire, Senna, Cremor Tartar, &c. &c.
Essences of Lemon and Bergamot
Writing paper
Sweet oil in bottles and flasks
Olives, anchovies and capers
Juniper berries
ALSO.—Italian lutestrings
Satins
Crapes
Umbrellas
Remaining on Hand,
St. Croix Sugars,
Claret in cases
Old Madeira Wine of the first quality.
JAMES YARD.
November 3 §

JOHN DOBBIN,
BOOT & SHOEMAKER.
RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general that he carries on his business at No 99 *South Second-street*, nearly opposite the Merchants Coffee-house where gentlemen may be supplied in the neatest and best manner—he assures those who may please to favor him with their commands that no attention or exertion on his side shall be wanting to render him worthy of their encouragement.
N. B. Orders received will be punctually attended to.
november 5 §

ALL PERSONS
Indebted to the Estate of Mr. JOHN FENNO, late of Philadelphia, deceased, are desired to make payment, and those having any demands, to present them for settlement, to
SAMUEL BLODGET, Adm'r.
or
JOHN WARD FENNO, Agent to the administration.
nov. 30 §3m

DANCING.
Mr. & Mrs. BYRNE,
First Dancers of the NEW THEATRE,
INFORM the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia, that they intend opening an ACADEMY at Four Dollars per Month, or Ten Dollars per Quarter, and mean to teach every fashionable Dance now in use in the politest circles of Europe.—Mr. & Mrs. Byrne having spent their whole lives in the acquirement of their profession, and it being their only employment, encourages them to hope for the generous patronage of a discerning public.
Days of Tuition, at Oellers's Hotel, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, from ten till twelve in the morning for Young Ladies, and in the evenings of the same days from six till nine for Gentlemen—To commence on Saturday the 26th January.
January 11. dtf

FLOUR, FOR SALE,
DELIVERABLE at New-Castle or Port Penn, by
LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH & SON
dec 19 d4w

AT PRIVATE SALE,
Several very elegant Situations for
SUMMER RETREATS,
Three and an half miles from the court-house near Frankfort road.
THESE situations are considered in point of health, beauty and elegance, equal to any near the city; commanding a very extensive view of the Delaware, the shipping in the harbor, the city, Harrogate, Frankford, and several elegant country seats.
Any person desirous of viewing the grounds will please apply to HENRY HAINES, on the premises, and for terms, which will be made easy, to ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER, no. 124, south Fourth street, and for title, to
BENJAMIN R. MORGAN, Esq.
Arch, between Second and Front streets.
jan. 8 d2w

REAL ESTATES.
THE SUBSCRIBER,
Offers for sale the following described property,
—*viz.*—
ON HIGH-STREET,
A LOT of ground on the south side thereof, between 7th and 8th streets, containing in front 23 feet 8 inches and extending in depth southward 306 feet.
The improvements on this lot are a substantial Brick Dwelling House, three stories high, with garrets and an extensive range of back buildings also of three stories—the whole comprising two genteel parlours—a spacious drawing room—back parlour—kitchen—wash-house, &c. and a great number of bed-chambers. It has the privilege of passage into Market-street, through a 3 feet wide alley communicating with the yard.
Another lot on the same situation and next adjoining, westward to the one above described, containing in front, on Market street, 20 feet 8 inches by 306 feet in depth, on which are erected a two story frame dwelling house and kitchen well calculated to accommodate a small family.
The back ground of both these lots is rendered healthy and pleasant by gravel walks and grass plats and a number of fruit and forest trees growing thereon. Each lot hath the privilege of a passage into Eighth street through a 15 feet wide alley extending to the same from the back ends.
One other Lot of ground adjoining to and eastward of the subscriber's Dwelling House, containing in front 33 feet and extending southward to the depth of 306 feet—on which are erected a substantia Brick Dwelling House, 18 feet front, with garrets and very convenient back buildings of the same height and materials. Also a Carriage House and Stables built of wood.
ON CHESNUT STREET.
A Lot of Ground on the north side, and between Seventh and Eighth Streets, containing in front 102 feet, and extending in depth northward 178 feet. This lot is also accommodated with a passage into Eighth Street, through the above described alley.
In the town of Dover,
KENT COUNTY, DELAWARE STATE.
Eight Lots of Ground adjoining each other, on the west side of King street, containing in front on the same 505 feet, and extending in depth westward about 402 feet, on which are erected a two story Brick Dwelling House, and another Brick Building adjoining, suitable for a Store or Office together with several frame tenements—a stream of water runs through the south part of the lot, where a tan-yard might be improved to advantage.
Payment of a part of the purchase money will be required—the remainder may be at interest for a number of years by giving the premises in security, &c.
RICHARD RUNDLE.
jan 11 d1w 2awtf

Sales of valuable Property.
AGREEABLE to the last will and testament of JOSEPH ANTHONY, senior, deceased, will be sold at public sale, on Thursday, 14th February, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House, in Second street, the following
REAL ESTATES,
An elegant three story brick house, situated at the north-east corner of Ninth and High streets, twenty eight feet front, with three story brick buildings, extending on Ninth street, two hundred feet to a 26 feet wide court, on which is erected a brick stable and coach house, the whole finished in the best manner.
Also three Twenty-five feet Lots bounded by Filbert and Ninth Sreet extending back from Filbert Street seventy-five feet to the 26 feet Court before mentioned with the privilege of the said Court.
Also a Lot with the Buildings thereon erected consisting of a New Four Story Brick Building on the east end and a two Story Brick Building on the west end situated in Water Street between Chesnut and Market contnining in breadth Twenty-three feet and extending Eastward into the River Delaware Two hundred and fifty feet bounded eastward by the River Delaware Southward by James Pemberton, Westward by water Street and Northward by Mary Fox's Estate with a reservation of a Cart way across the east end of said lot.
The Conditions will be made known at the time of Sale, and immediate possession of the House and Lots on High and Ninth Streets will be given and of the store and Lots in water Sreet the first of May next.—
JOSIAH HEWES
JOHN MORTON
JOSEPH ANTHONY } Executors.
BENSON & YORKE, Auctioneers.
jan. 9. d14F

WANTED,
To Article for two or three years a young Man to a profitable business—For particulars enquire at no. 68, south Fourth street
A person who has some knowledge of painting or drawing would be preferred.
W. HAYDON,
WHO HAS
A Cellar to Let.
jan 11 §

Notice is hereby Given,
THAT application will be made at the Bank of the United States for the renewal of the following certificates of Bank stock, standing in the name of Hodgson Atkinson of London, which were lost from on board the Swallow Packet, capt. Kidd, captured by the French, and all persons concerned are desired to take notice.
No. 2424, issued in lieu of No. 1891, 1892, 5662 and 16640, for 4 shares.
No. 3020, issued in lieu of 11055, and 11057, for 3 shares.—7 shares.
THOMAS M'EUEN & Co.
nov. 28 d3m

ABNER BRIGGS,
Of the City of Philadelphia,
STOREKEEPER,
HAVING assigned over all his effects, real, personal and mixed, to the subscribers, for the benefit of all his creditors—
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
TO all persons who are indebted to the said Estate, that they are requested to make immediate payment of their respective accounts, to either of the assignees; in failure whereof, legal measures will be taken for the recovery of such debts, as are not discharged without further delay.
GEORGE PENNOCK,
WILLIAM FRENCH.
January 2 wed.&fr.6w

No. 128,
The south-east corner of Market and Fouth streets,
JACOB COX,
HAS just received by the late arrivals from Europe, a large, general and elegant assortment of the most
Fashionable Merchandize,
(in the gentlemen's line)—The whole of which will be disposed of, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices for cash.
dec. 19 2awtf

For Sale,
TEN or twelve Tons, Clover & Timothy,
HAY,
Of the first quality.—Apply at No. 43 Almond-street.
jan. 8. 1awtf

ALL Persons having any Demands against the estate of the late Robert Hardie, mariner, deceased, are hereby requested to present them for settlement, and all those indebted to said estate, to make payment to either of the subscribers
PETER BAYNTON, *Walnut-street.*
JOHN CRAIG, *No. 12, Dock-street.* } *Executors.*
jan. 14. 3awtf

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to JAMES EMLEN, late of Middletown, in the county of Delaware, deceased, are requested to make payment to either of the subscribers, whom they shall find it most convenient to call on: and all persons having demands, will be pleased in like manner, to furnish them, that they may be paid.
All rents, which fell due on or before the fourth day of the 10th month last are payable to the subscribers and those which accrued after that day will be payable to the guardians of his children, who will duly notify the tennants where to pay the same.
MIERS FISHER, of Philadelphia, } *Executors.*
ABM. PENNELL, of Middletown, }
dec 28 2aw6w

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN SHOTWELL, late of this city, deceased, are requested to pay their respective balances to the subscriber; and those having demands on said estate, will please to produce their accounts as soon as possible for settlement, to
EDWARD GARRIGUES, Adm'r
1st mo: 10th. 1799. 3aw3w

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
14 four pound Cannon, different lengths,
5 Carronades.
JOHN NIXON & CO.
December 1. §

NOTICE.
THE Creditors of Ponteus Delere Stelle, of Trenton, who have, or shall, by the first of March next, sign the discharge of the said Stelle, will please to present their accounts to either of the subscribers, made up to the first of August 1797, as there will be a dividend made on the first of April next. The discharge will be in the possession of W. Mott, No. 62 Dock-street, until the first of March next.
JAMES W. CLEMENT, } Acting
WILLIAM MOTT, } assignees.
jan. 10. 3awim

Just Imported,
Iron cannon, double fortified, Woolwich proof, with their carriages complete—3, 4, 6 and 9 pounders.
Carronades, Woolwich proof, with carriages, &c. complete—12, 18 and 24 pounders.
Cannon powder in kegs of 25lbs. each
Round, double-headed, and cannister shot
Patent sheathing copper, bright, assorted 18, 20, 22, 24, 26 and 28 or per square foot, sheets 48 by 14 inches, suitable for vessels from 100 to 1000 tons
Copper nails, bolts and spikes
Boarding Pikes,
Common cutlasses
Gunners stores of all kinds.
Tin-plates No 1—1-3 gross boxes
Patent shot in casks of 5cwt. each
London porter and brown stout, in casks of 7 doz. bottled.
Earthen ware in crates, assorted
For Sale by
SIMON WALKER,
Pine near 5th street.
October 29. eo.tf.

Barlow's Letter.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Messrs. HUDSON & GOODWIN,

THE incloſed pamphlet was printed at *Matthew Lyon's* preſs in Fairhaven. He entitles it "Copy of a Letter from an *American Diplomatic* Character in France to a member of Congreſs in Philadelphia." Some of the moſt offenſive parts of this letter were recited in the indictment of Lyon, the "publiſhing of which (i. e. the reading the whole letter to large collections of people in a great many towns in his diſtrict, drawn together for the purpoſe) was the ſubject of the *ſecond* count, and the "printing" it of the *third* count in the indictment.—[The ſubject of the *firſt* count was a letter from Lyon to Mr. Spooner, the printer of the Windſor paper.]

Lyon told the court that the firſt knowledge he had of it was hearing general *Maſon*, a ſenator from Virginia, read it to a number of gentlemen in Philadelphia laſt ſummer; that he applied to Mr. *Baldwin*, to whom it was addreſſed, for liberty to take a copy it, to which he conſented, upon condition that Lyon ſhould ſhew it to his friends in Vermont, particularly governor Robinſon and general Bradley, but not to ſuffer any copies of it to be taken, nor to have it printed, to which Lyon ſaid he ſolemnly agreed.—How he came to *print* it in fact, however, in violation of his "ſolemn agreement," he did not inform the court.

Several gentlemen who have ſeen it, and who are acquainted with Mr. Barlow, have expreſſed their decided opinions that he never wrote it. The public may reſt aſſured, however, that the thing, infamous as it is, was really written by *Joel Barlow*, and ſent by the hand of a Mr. *Lee* to *Abraham Baldwin*. The moſt indiſputable teſtimony of the fact can be laid before the public if neceſſary.—Thoſe who recollect what Mr. Barlow *once was*—thoſe who *once* reſpected and loved him for his amiable diſpoſitions, his talents, and his ſuppoſed piety, will exclaim "O! how fallen!" They will diſcover *new* evidence, if poſſible, of the accurſed demoralizing powers of that modern French philoſophy which has made of Europe a charnel houſe, and which Mr Barlow has been long known to have embraced with enthuſiaſtic ardor. But who could have expected from *him* ſuch diſplays of hatred to his native country!—Who could expect that Joel Barlow would have become the ſlanderer of WASHINGTON and ADAMS! The true lover of his country will mourn that ſo many of her children are become her moſt unnatural foes, and aim with parricidal arm, the fatal dagger at her breaſt. I ſupply the names, "Lee," "Jefferſon," "Georgia," on the authority of the gentleman who enables me to aſſert the genuineneſs of the letter—they were left blanks in the pamphlet.

THE PAMPHLET.

COPY of a LETTER from an AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC CHARACTER in France to a Member of Congreſs in Philadelphia.

1st March, 1798.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

IT is now a long time, even many years, ſince I have indulged myſelf in communicating to you my political opinions, becauſe I have generally thought it uſeleſs, and at ſome moments dangerous to truſt them to the ordinary modes of conveyance, but the opportunity of ſending this letter into your own hands, and the very ſerious aſpect our affairs have aſſumed in this country, induce me to throw off reſtraint, and to ſpeak to you with freedom, though far from the hope that any public benefit will ariſe from the communication.

The miſunderſtanding between the two Governments has become extremely alarming—Confidence is completely deſtroyed.—Miſtruſts, Jealouſy, and a diſpoſition to a wrong attribution of motives are ſo apparent, as to require the utmoſt caution in every word and action that are to come from your Executive: I mean if your object is to avoid hoſtilities. Had this truth been underſtood with you before the recal of *Munroe*, before the coming and ſecond coming of *Pinckney*; had it guided the pens that wrote the bullying ſpeech of your Preſident, and ſtupid anſwer of your Senate, at the opening of Congreſs in November laſt, I ſhould probably have had no occaſion to addreſs you this letter.

To point out a remedy for the evil at its preſent height, if indeed a remedy can be found, it is neceſſary to call to mind the cauſes that have produced it; for theſe cauſes are many; and ſome of the operative ones are generally overlooked by the moſt attentive obſervers on your ſide the water—that act of ſubmiſſion to the Britiſh government, commonly called Jay's treaty, is uſually conſidered, both by its friends and enemies as the ſole cauſe, or at leaſt the great cauſe of the preſent hoſtile diſpoſition of the French republic towards the United States. This opinion is erroneous, other cauſes, and thoſe of leſs public diſcuſſion, have had a much more decided effect. It is true that conſidering the circumſtances under which the treaty was made, when England was flying, and the coalition crumbling before the armies of France, it ſerved to humble us in the eyes of all Europe. It is true that the manner in which it was thruſt down the throats of the people of America, by the man whoſe monſtrous influence formed an inexplicable contraſt with the weakneſs of his political talent, has effectually humbled us in our own eyes, and has taught our citizens to pride themſelves in a renunciation of national dignity; it is likewiſe true, that as this treaty affected France, it was a ſerious and undiſguiſed attack upon her intereſts; it was giving the lie to all our profeſſions of friendſhip and ſympathy with her, in her diſtreſſful ſituation; it was narrowing the freedom of commerce, multiplying the articles of contraband, and throwing every advantage we could throw, into the hands of her enemies; in all theſe and many other reſpects the treaty with England has not yet been, nor never will be cenſured as much as it deſerves; it was a meaſure ſubſtantially hoſtile, and oſtentatiouſly irritating to our beſt friends. But it often happens, in public as well as in private affairs, that the greateſt injuries are forgiven or excuſed, while ſlighter ones, ſuch as border on contempt, excite the moſt ungovernable reſentment, and lead to the greateſt acts of vengeance; a ſtriking example of this has fallen under my obſervation in the conduct of theſe two republics: at the moment when the old government of France was ſhaken to its foundation, the new government of the United States was conſolidated and was beginning its operations under the moſt favorable auſpices. A great revolution in America had completed its work, it convinced the world of the ſolidity of its principles, and held up to view an unexampled proſpect of public happineſs. A much greater revolution in France was opening its career. Its authors and conductors, though frightened at the immenſity of the undertaking, from the taſk of ſolving the frightful problem of repreſentative democracy, they contemplated that problem as already ſolved by us; our energy was praiſed, our wiſdom exaggerated, our example quoted by them on all occaſions. GEORGE WASHINGTON, a name at that time dear to liberty, was placed at the head of our adminiſtration, and his election was known to be unanimous; the French therefore ſaw in WASHINGTON, the people of the United States; they counted on his friendſhip, they drew conſolation from his ſuppoſed ſympathy, while their principles were calumniated and the nation threatened with war by all the cabinets of Europe. They grew ſtrong from a ſenſe of danger, and they were proud of the reproaches of princes, becauſe they were confident of the approbation of the American people, the elder ſons of liberty.

It is difficult for you to conceive to what a degree their ſenſibility was carried on this ſubject, at the beginning of the revolution; it was clear that a ſenſibility of ſuch force, muſt be the foundation of the moſt extravagant affection; if properly nouriſhed, it would have begot a confidence without bounds; if ſlighted, or anſwered with indifference, it muſt end in jealouſy, uncontrouled by the rules of juſtice, and blind to the light of truth. And what was the conduct of your Preſident? *Thomas Jefferſon* was your Ambaſſador in France, where his ſuperior talents, and republican principles, had rendered him exceeding dear to all friends of liberty. It was well known here, that his intention was to remain at this place during the revolution. They wiſhed it exceedingly, becauſe both he and they were ſenſible that he would be able to render the moſt eſſential ſervices to both countries, by remaining in Paris during a criſis of ſuch momentous expectations; no one will deny, that the occaſion and the place, called for the firſt diplomatic talents, and the pureſt republican virtue that the United States could afford. *Jefferſon* went from Paris on a ſhort leave of abſence, with a fixed determination to return as ſoon as poſſible, but the Preſident ordered it otherwiſe, and the French believed it was from a diſapprobation of *Jefferſon's* attachment to the cauſe of liberty in France. This opinion may be haſtily formed, but they were confirmed in it by the Preſident's naming to the ſame place, *Governeur Morris*, who for two winters paſt, had filled Paris with invectives againſt every principle of liberty, who was previouſly deteſted by all the leaders of the revolution; who was known to be the broker, protector, and correſpondent of the moſt obnoxious emigrants. It is poſſible, that *Waſhington*, in ſuffering *Jefferſon* to return, might have acted from other motives than thoſe of enmity to the French revolution, though no other motives appear; but his naming *Morris*, was an inſult that admits of no palliative; it is in vain to ſay he was ignorant of the character that this man bore in Paris: he was a wide-mouth bawler; and had been for two years the exaggerating echo of all the abuſe in all Burke's pamphlets, and the worſt papers in London.

This ſcene was continued here, to the aſtoniſhment of all Europe for three years, his buſineſs was to miſlead the Preſident, with reſpect to what was going on in France, to inſult the French nation and as far as poſſible to betray them, for it was univerſally believed, and I have no doubt of the fact, that after the Engliſh and Auſtrian ambaſſadors retired from Paris, *Morris* acted as ſecret agent and ſpy for thoſe two cabinets. A haſty word or action coming from an ambaſſador, though malicious in itſelf, is not always interpreted to be the language of the government that ſent him; but a ſeries of oſtentatious abuſe continued for three years, becomes unequivocal. All Europe leagued againſt liberty, conſidered America already in the coalition; and France would at that time have grouped you among her enemies, had it not been for ſeveral circumſtances wholly adventitious or foreign to the conduct of your cabinet.

1. Some Americans in Paris, of character far more reſpectable than that of *Morris*, endeavored, and with a momentary ſucceſs, to convince the leaders here, that his conduct when known in America, muſt be diſapproved.

2. France was in want of the trade and proviſions of the United States, both for her colonies and herſelf, it would therefore be inconvenient at that time to have them for enemies.

3. The conduct of *C. Genet*, a ſubject of ſo much triumph to your cabinet and that of St. James's, was one of the cauſes that ſaved you from a war at that time. Genet had been ſent by Briſſot; Briſſot was now fallen, it was for this reaſon that the conduct of Genet was diſapproved, and that of the Amrrican government paſſed over in ſilence, though a ſilence marked with reſentment and contempt.

When after every remonſtrance, and a formal demand from this government your executive was pleaſed to remove Morris from his oſtenſible ſituation in Paris, he emigrated, that is, he went and joined the emigrants in Germany, and has been ever ſince among the enemies of France. But this is not all, a letter from Waſhington to Morris,* dated in the latter end of the year 1795, intercepted, and now in the hands of the directory, gives him a commiſſion as a ſecret agent to the cabinet of London, to tranſact buſineſs ſo apparently hoſtile to the intereſt of France, that I am aſſured this letter has ſharpened the edge of reſentment here, more than the whole of Jay's treaty. This and other circumſtances have given full credit to the opinion here, that a journey which Morris took from London to Berlin, in the year 1796, was a miſſion on the part of the Britiſh government to engage the king of Pruſſia to rejoin the coalition againſt France. Another fact, though of leſs conſequence, could not eſcape the animadverſion of the French government. John Pariſh, American conſul at Hamburg, was employed by the Engliſh government as their agent for tranſmitting the ſubſidies and loans, to the Emperor, and the King of Pruſſia, for the war againſt France; and to freight and fit out veſſels for the tranſporting troops to the Weſt-Indies. It may be ſaid that the American government were not anſwerable for a thing of this ſort, of which they could have no knowledge; but this has not prevented the fact from being recognized among the proofs of an unfriendly diſpoſition on your ſide, and certainly great allowances ought to be made for the jealouſy of a nation goaded by all Europe, tormented by her own traitors, and ſtanding alone, in a cauſe in which ſhe expected, at leaſt a friendly countenance from us, if not an active ſupport. She looked upon the cauſe of liberty as our cauſe; and though ſhe did not require us to take arms, ſhe conſidered herſelf as fighting our battles in her own.

Much has been ſaid on the ſubject of national gratitude, and to aſcertain how much, or whether any was due from us to France, for the part ſhe took in the American war. I will not add to the obſervations that have been made on this head, but it is clearly my opinion, that ſhe has rendered us more ſolid ſervice by eſtabliſhing the principle of repreſentative government in Europe, than by aiding us in America.

I ſhall ſay very little on the miſſion of Monroe, becauſe I take it for granted, from what I have heard, that he has already told his own ſtory in print. I will only ſay that in the midſt of all difficulties created by the madneſs of his predeceſſor, the continued folly of your Executive, the unfortunate concluſion and ratification of the Engliſh treaty, he conducted himſelf in ſuch a manner as to form by his ſingle character a counterpoiſe to all the weight of reſentment from this government; nobody doubts here, but that he would have continued to do ſo to the end of the war, if your cabinet had let him alone, and confined their blunders to their own continent, What muſt then have been the aſtoniſhment of all our friends, and the exultation of the court of London, to ſee him recalled in the moſt abrupt and cenſorious manner.

For the perſonal qualities of Gen. Pinckney, becauſe they had little or nothing to do with his being refuſed here, as the ſucceſſor of Monroe, I will excuſe him for writing weak and idle letters, but I will not excuſe your executive for printing them.† Being rejected as ambaſſador, he went to ſpend the winter in Holland; and all the world knows how many carriage wheels it coſt him, to make theſe journies through this frightful republican territory; Nothwithſtanding all theſe evils, both real and imaginary, there ſtill remained one more—to the patience of his very impatient government, they knew that Waſhington was in the dotage of his natural life, and near the cloſe of his political career; they indulged the hope that when he ſhould be out of office, the American people would come to their ſenſes, or, at leaſt, they ſaw that the character of the new Preſident would be a criterion by which the decided friendſhip or enmity of the United States would be clearly ſeen. The candidates were Adams and Jefferſon; the one a reputed Royaliſt, and enemy to France; the other an eminent Republican, and a friend to the cauſe of liberty in all countries. The ſentiments of theſe two men were not yet known here; thoſe of the people were not yet known, becauſe it was ſuppoſed that the general idolatry for Waſhington had prevented them from being freely uttered; theſe were the reaſons why the Directory determined to take no decided ſtep in conſequence of Monroe's recal, until the public voice ſhould decide between theſe two candidates. *This accounts for the interest which the French seemed to take in the event of that election. Their wishing you to elect* JEFFERSON, *proves that they did not want to quarrel with you, and that they still hoped that the people of America were friends to liberty.* The government have waited the event. This was an awful pauſe in the American affairs in Europe; and it is aſtoniſhing to me how you could fail to view it in that light in America, and to take the meaſure which the the moſt moderate ſhare of common ſenſe, and the moſt palpable ſelf intereſt, pointed out.‡

When the election of Adams was announced here, it produced the order of the 2d of March, which was meant to be little ſhort of a declaration of war; but it was ſo far ſhort of it as to leave room on your ſide to come forward with an additional project of negociation, if you wiſhed to avoid that calamity.

* *We have never before heard of any ſuch letter, and believe none ſuch ever exiſted; it is unqueſtionably* one *of the million of jacobinic lies invented with deſign to make our beloved* WASHINGTON *odious to his countrymen.*

† *We truſt our Executive will* try *to get along without the great Mr. Barlow's excuſe.*

‡ *We had the unbroken ſpirit of* Independent Americans, *and dared to act in conformity to it, the* "diplomatic ſkill" *of France notwithſtanding.*

The enmity of the old Preſident towards France, was now conſidered as nationalized in America, and the government here was determined to fleece you of your property, to a ſufficient degree to bring you to your feeling in the only nerve in which it was preſumed your ſenſibility lay, which was your pecuniary intereſt.

This uncomplying diſpoſition of the Directory induced Mr. Adams to call an extraordinary meeting of Congreſs, and conſequently to make a ſpeech.

To a man who had the leaſt pretenſions to prudence, there were but two courſes to be taken; one was to declare war if he wiſhed to ruin his country; the other was, if he wiſhed to ſave it, to offer to negociate by ſending ſome man or men that he knew would be agreeable to France; or, at leaſt, not to play the bully, by forcing a man back, who had juſt been driven out of Paris. The true policy would have been, to retrieve the miſtake of Waſhington, by ſending back Monroe. You cannot imagine the effect produced here by the name only of a known friend to liberty in America. A report prevailed here for a few days, that Madiſon was named to this miſſion;—it almoſt diſarmed the government of all reſentment. Had the the news proved true, and Madiſon arrived, the buſineſs would have been ſettled in 24 hours.

But Adams to attain his object, whatever it might be, found out a third courſe, which diſcovers more invention than I ſuppoſed him to poſſeſs: he formed a commiſſion of three to make the people of the United States believe that a negociation was offered on their part, and then filled it up with names from which there could not be the leaſt expectation of ſucceſs. The firſt was a man who had juſt been refuſed, and could not be offered again without an inſult: ſending him back, was undoubtedly intended as an inſult, and it was ſo received: the ſecond was a man whoſe effigy had been burnt in Virginia, for his violent defence of the Britiſh treaty—at leaſt it was ſo reported and believed here: the third was a little *make-weight* man, appointed with the intention that he ſhould have no influence:—and yet, to prove to you the facility of this government, after all that had paſſed, I am able to aſſure you, from the beſt authority, that if Gerry had been ſent alone, and not ſhackled with the other two, the directory would have negociated with him, without any difficulty; at preſent, the three have been here five months, without being received or rejected; and a new law is made, by which an additional number of neutral veſſels will fall into the hands of the French.

I ſhall hardly gain credit with you were I to ſtate on how ſmall a pivot the fate of nations turns in Paris at this moment.

The ſpeech of John Adams, at the opening of Congreſs in November, was waited for here with as much expectation as if peace or war depended upon it. It was hoped that after he had ſent his commiſſioners, he would at leaſt avoid the uſe of inſulting language againſt the nation with whom he was pretending to treat. But when we found him borrowing the language of Edmund Burke, and telling the world that, although he ſhould ſucceed in treating with the French, there was no dependence to be placed on any of their engagements; that their religion and morality were at an end; that they had turned pirates and plunderers, and it would be neceſſary to be perpetually armed againſt them, though you were at peace—we wondered that the anſwer of both houſes had not been an order to ſend him to a madhouſe. Inſtead of this, the Senate have echoed the ſpeech with more ſervility than ever George the third experienced from either houſe of Parliament. Read over the paragraph that ſpeaks of France; his bringing in of the word Europe, under pretence of generalizing it, is ſo flimſy a cover for his attack on this nation, that it only adds to the abuſe, by attempting to impoſe on the underſtanding; he certainly could not mean the Engliſh, for he brags in the next paragraph how well they keep their treaty. He could certainly mean nobody but the French, for no other nation have overturned religion. Had this ſpeech borne a friendly aſpect, or had the paragraph in queſtion been ſimilar to the one inſerted in the ſpeech of governor Mifflin, on the ſame ſubject, it would have facilitated the negociation, and probably ſaved millions to the United States.

In enumerating the cauſes which have brought the two republics to the brink of war, ſeveral memorable ſpeeches in your houſe of repreſentatives, muſt not be forgotten. One of your orators calls the French government a *five headed monſter*—another ſays, Barras, when he pronounced his farewell ſpeech to Monroe, muſt have been drunk or mad. Theſe gentlemen forget that Barras reads their ſpeeches; and that the five headed monſter, when it ſhall have devoured the fry of Europe, may poſſibly ſhark them in their turn.

Another ſubject of complaint, and that not the leaſt, is the ſcurrility of many of your newſpapers, againſt the republic: among the moſt abuſive is the

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which is conſidered here as an official paper, or printed under the eye and patronage of the government. The office of foreign affairs receives theſe papers regularly; and you cannot ſuppoſe that any of theſe inſults paſs unnoticed. It is remarked here, and with great truth, that there is more dirty calumny againſt the French in American than in the London papers.

But it is in vain to amuſe ourſelves in deſcribing the nature of the diſeaſe, unleſs there be a remedy within our reach. In my opinion there is one, but I have ſcarcely any hope that your wiſe men will ſtumble upon it. Acknowledge your error in ſending Pinckney and Marſhall to this country;—recall them, and perhaps Gerry with them—name and ſend Madiſon or Monroe to take their place, and let the Preſident in his meſſage to the Senate acknowledging the nomination, utter ſentiments full of friendſhip to the French nation, government, and cauſe—let him acknowledge that the principles of liberty are equally dear to the two countries—and deprecate the idea of gratifying the tyrants of the world, by exhibiting the two great republics, whoſe exiſtence they ſtrove in vain to prevent, now tearing out each others vitals.

I perceive that much ſtreſs is laid by your Preſident, and your other leaders, on the conduct of this Government, in refuſing to receive your ambaſſador Pinckney. I wiſh thoſe gentlemen could ſome how or other be made acquainted with the following hiſtory. I hope you will not ſuppoſe, by inſerting it here, my intention is to juſtify the French government: No, my object will be truly to ſerve my country, and to vindicate the honor of all the ardent ſpirits among you, if they ſhould neglect this opportunity of going to war for the three broken wheels of Gen. Pinckney's carriage.

In the year 1796, the Swediſh ambaſſador here, the Baron de Stahl, obtained leave of abſence, and preſented his ſecretary as charge d'affaires, who had the king's commiſſion for that purpoſe. This man was refuſed, on which de Stahl preſented a note to the miniſter of foreign relations, deſiring him to aſſign the reaſons, that the king might know in what he had offended the republic, ſince he had been the firſt in Europe to acknowledge it, and the moſt ardent to deſerve its friendſhip. The anſwer to this note was, an order to the new charge d'affaires to quit the republic, and a recall of the French ambaſſador from Stockholm. As ſoon as couriers could paſs to Sweden and back, the matter was accommodated, by the King's renewing the Baron de Stahl, who was agreeable to the French.

About the ſame time the Ambaſſador of Tuſcany, while in peaceable exerciſe of his functions, was ordered by the government to quit Paris in 24 hours, and the republic in 8 days, without any reaſons aſſigned. He obeyed, and the Grand Duke very complaiſantly ſent another.

The ambaſſadors of Portugal and Rome, who were in full credence and activity a few weeks ago, are now in priſon in Paris. It is true that this was in conſequence of a rupture between this government and each of theirs. But the fate of agents in ſuch caſes, uſed to be, to be ſent away, and not to be impriſoned.

The king of Spain lately ſent a new ambaſſador here, in great pomp, who is refuſed, and ordered to quit the country, without reaſons publicly aſſigned.

You will remark, that in this light the Spaniſh and Swediſh are caſes in point, for your Pinckney. But their poor Kings had not learned the etiquette of John Adams, to name and ſend back the ſame man who had been refuſed. Kings, at this day, have no notion of a rupture with France.

Another event has lately happened to the Baron de Stahl, which makes the Swediſh caſe, taken altogether, different from the American. (God grant that the American may never come to it, as long as you have loving couples to ſend on theſe miſſions.) The wife of Baron Stahl is juſt ſent out of the republic on a ſuſpicion of conſpiracy; while the huſband occupies his poſt. What would the Columbian blood ſay to this? Let me hear none of your wicked bachelors remark, that this order was ſolicited by the huſband; no ſuch reaſon is aſſigned. Indeed, had the Baron obtained the order, he ought to have obtained leave to clamor againſt it afterwards; decency ſeemed to require it, and yet he has not done it. Had it been an American ambaſſador, and had the American been me, I ſhould have tried hard to get my caſe inſerted in a ſpeech of John Adams, or a letter of Timothy Pickering. I repeat to you, that I am not undertaking the hopeleſs and uſeleſs taſk of vindicating all the meaſures that the violent convulſions of the revolution have induced this people to adopt. But when Mr. Adams ſhall hear of the ſending away of his ambaſſador, I would adviſe him, and all thoſe who are concerned in his wounded honor, to club that commodity with the kings, princes, and ſtates above mentioned, and to try to bear their part with a patience becoming a government that has merited this ſort of chaſtiſement more than all their fellow ſufferers put together.

Your three commiſſioners will doubtleſs ſeize this occaſion, by Mr. Lee, to forward their diſpatches. Theſe will probably be of a nature to induce the Preſident to take ſome deciſive ſtep; and I am in trembling expectation of ſeeing him give another deſperate leap into the regions of madneſs. Without knowing preciſely the face that the commiſſioners will put to the buſineſs, I will venture to affirm, that the *answer propre* will contribute more than its due ſhare to the coloring. A manly and independent ſtyle of writing appears not to belong to their character.

Were I to write their letters to the executive, it ſhould not be in language like this.—"The French have many reaſons for being offended with the American government; theſe reaſons are exaggerated by their jealouſy, and other other ſtrong paſſions inſeparable from the revolution. This is an unfavorable moment, and we are improper perſons, to attempt to explain away the imaginary wrongs on which a great part of their reſentment is founded. We adviſe you to recall us three, and at the ſame time to replace us with one or more perſons whoſe characters are well known and approved by the French; ſuch as Madiſon or Monroe. If you wiſh to terminate theſe diſputes by negociation, you muſt be prepared for conſiderable ſacrifice; ſuch as a loan of money ſimilar to what this nation made to you laſt war; ſuch as a modification of the Britiſh treaty, or at leaſt a new treaty with France, giving her more advantages than that treaty gives to England. It is poſſible that on conditions of this kind, you may obtain ſome indemnification for the ſpoilations on your commerce; ſomewhat in the manner provided for with the Engliſh in Mr. Jay's treaty.

"It is ſcarcely neceſſary for us to obſerve that your commiſſion, conſidering the diſtance between the two countries, muſt not be ſtraitened in its powers, as in this affair ſo much depends on the *manner*. The Preſi-

dent will excuſe us if we inſiſt on the neceſſity of uſing the utmoſt precaution in his public ſpeeches relative to this country and of the revolution, the magnanimity of the nation, the ſacrifices they have made in the general cauſe of liberty; the French are extremely ſenſible on this ſubject."*

I do not know that a letter of this kind would produce any effect with you; but I beg you to remember the warning I now give you, that if your executive is inacceſſable to ſentiments like theſe, you are very ſoon at war with the conquerors of Europe.

So much depends on the meaſures to be taken in conſequence of the diſpatches which I ſuppoſe will accompany this letter, that I could not reſt eaſy without communicating my ſentiments to ſome one who would be likely to make a good uſe of them. I was going to addreſs them to Jefferſon, or to ——, but I thought they would be ſafeſt and beſt in the hands of my oldeſt and beſt friend.

You will naturally conclude, that ſome credit is due to my opinions, when you reflect that they have been formed on a cloſe obſervation of every ſtage of the revolution, and an intimate relation with every ſet of leaders. The preſent directory are but the ſucceſſors and ſub-ſucceſſors of my fellow-laborers in the days of my activity; for the political generations have paſſed away with ſuch rapidity, that in every thing, but wiſdom, I am one of the worſt or beſt of the preſent race.

From the manner in which your preſent commiſſion was compoſed, there is very little doubt in my mind, and there certainly is none in the minds of the Directory, that the embaſſy was really intended for Lewis the XVIIIth. Your Executive did not foreſee the 18th Fructidor. When, in God's name are we to expect any juſt ideas from America, relative to France? Look for a Republic in England, but do not, I beſeech you, look for a Monarchy in France!

12 *March*—Since writing this letter, I reflect that you may be gone to Georgia before it arrives; anxious of giving it a chance of doing ſome good, I ſend a copy of the moſt ſubſtantial parts of it to ——

* *And if they had ſuffered you to write in that ſtyle, or had written ſo themſelves, they would have deſerved and received the execration of every honeſt American.*

By Authority.

APPOINTMENTS.

LIEUTENANTS.

Elhanan W. Wheeler,	*New-York.*
Moſes Foſter,	do.
Henry W. Ludlow,	do.
Nathaniel Pauling,	do.
George Tate,	*Virginia.*

ENSIGNS.

Joſeph C. Cooper,	*New-York.*
John Duer,	do.
William W. Wands,	do.
Proſper Brown,	do.
William Cummings,	do.
William Coxe,	do.
George F. Harriſon,	do.
Samuel Hoffman,	do.
Thomas W. Williams,	do.
Jacob C. Ten Eyck,	do.

Tueſday January 1ſt, being the annual meeting of the Mutual Aſſiſtant Society of Hair-Dreſſers and Surgeon Barbers, they met at the houſe of Henry Meyer, when the following perſons were elected as officers for the preſent year:

President—John Murdock,
Vice-President—John Uhl,
Treasurer—Vincent Ducomb,
Secretaries—John Philips and Thomas Tuſtran.
Stewards—Michael Bowers and Mathias Smith.

After ſupper, the following toaſts were drank:

The citizens of the United States; may they continue to ſupport the character of being an independent, juſt, and generous nation.

The Preſident of the United States; the early and ſteady patriot, the able ſtateſman, and the vigilant and firm magiſtrate. 3 Cheers

Both Houſes of Congreſs.

Lieutenant General Waſhington the good; may Heaven prolong his life, ſo precious to his country. 3 Cheers.

The American Navy and Army; may they be impreſſed with the important and glorious part which is aſſigned to them; that of ſupporting the dignity of their government and defending the rights of their country.

The Heads of the Chief Departments of the United States.

The Governor and Conſtituted Authorities of the State of Pennſylvania.

The Foundation of National Conſequence and Proſperity; Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures.

May our being prepared to chaſtiſe inſolent aggreſſions, ſecure us a permanent ſtate of peace. 3 Cheers.

Our Diplomatic characters abroad; may their diplomatic ſkill never exceed the bounds of true republican honeſty.

The Foreign Miniſters and Foreign Agents who are moſt reſpectful to our government.

May France in order that ſhe may be juſt ſoon experience a revolution which will give her a government like ours, a government of laws inſtead of men.

The American Fair; may they ever ſupport the reputation they have acquired; that of being faithful and affectionate wives, tender mothers and conſtant lovers.

May the American ſoil be incapable of nouriſhing any ſocieties but thoſe which are inſtituted for virtuous purpoſes.

To the memory of our departed brethren.

TO RENT,

A GENTEEL THREE STORY
BRICK HOUSE,
IN Fifth, near Spruce Street.—Enquire at No. 12, North Third Street.
jan 7 d1w

Late Foreign Articles

VIA NEW-YORK,

LONDON, October 25.

The Amelia frigate, one of thoſe which Sir J. B. Warren left in charge of the prizes taken off Ireland, has arrived ſafe in the Clyde with 500 priſoners. We may therefore conclude that all the French prizes are ſafe in port.

An account, we underſtand, has this morning reached the Admiralty, that the whole of the French tranſports i the Nile have either been taken or deſtroyed. Th s account has been received from Vienna.—It is not official but we can ſay it is believed at the admiralty.

The Fiſhguard frigate, which has captured L'Immortalite, was one of the ſhips that landed the French convicts in Wales, in the ſpring of laſt year. She was then called La Reſiſtance. Her name was changed on account of the landing having been effected in the neighbourhood of that place, in South Wales.

A letter from an officer on board of the Canada, ſtates the number of French troops on board the defeated ſquadron to amount to 7000 men. The Anſon frigate he deſcribes as having performed wonders; having purſued the fugitive veſſels after her top gallant maſt was carried away by preſs of ſail; notwithſtanding which ſhe was a principal in capturing three of the enemy's frigates. He relates of a Scotch ſeamen on board the Canada, that in the midſt of the engagement, and when the fight was hotteſt, he ran aloft and nailed the colours to the mizen maſt; and the moſt ſatisfactory part of his letter is, that our loſs in killed and wounded has been inconſiderable, though that of the enemy has been very great.

—

Extract of a letter to Mr. James Moore, of Lancaſter, dated Bergen, September 29, 1798.

"SIR,

"I am ſorry to inform you of the capture of the Tom, which happened on the 19th September, by a national corvette of 18 guns, and nearly 200 men, having brought troops from Ireland; had on board three generals, two colonels and a number of other officers, with forty of flying artillery, who are reckoned the beſt men in France. We engaged them till a perpetual fire of their muſquetry drove all my men from their quarters, that I was left on deck alone, and obliged to ſtrike, as they were making every preparation to board the Tom. The Langdon, who kept by us ahe whole time was unfortunately at the ſame time taken, but had the ſatisfaction to ſee her retook the day following; The Tom was likewiſe chaſed by the ſame ſhip within the rocks of Norway, but got clear and arrived in this port."

—

From the London Gazette of October 23.

Admiralty Office, October 25, 1799.
Goliath, off the Mouth of the Nile, August 25, 1798.

SIR,

I Have great pleaſure in informing you that at half after one this morning, the boats of his majeſty's ſhip Goliath, under the direction of lieutenant William Debuſh attacked and carried, after an obſtinate action of fifteen minutes, the French national armed Ketch Torride, 70 men, commanded by Mr. Martin Bedat, lieutenant de Vaiſſeaux, mounting three long eighteen pounders, four ſwivels and well appointed in ſmall arms; the caſtle of Berquier, under the guns of which the Torride was moored, alſo fired for her ſupport; but the ſkill and courage of Lieutenant Debuſk, and thoſe under his command was ſuch as to baffle every attempt to ſave her. The French captain is badly wounded, I have therefore ſent him on ſhore with a flag of truce.—Lieutenant Debuſk is ſlightly wounded, and one of his people likely to ſuffer amputation of his left arm; ſeveral priſoners eſcaped to ſhore by ſwimming.

I have, &c. &c. &c.
THO. FOLEY.

To captain Hood, Zealous.

—

Alcmene, off Alexandria, August 22, 179.

SIR,

I Beg leave to inform you, that La Legere French gun boat, mounting two ſix pounders, ſome ſwivels, and ſixty-one men was captured this day by his Majeſty's ſhip under my command.

Though every preparation was made for running along ſide and boarding her, to ſave any Diſpatches ſhe might have for Buonaparte, we could not prevent their being thrown overboard, which was however perceived by John Taylor and James Harding, belonging to the Alcmene, who, at the riſk of their liv s (the ſhip then going between five and ſix knots) daſhed overboard, and ſaved the whole of them.

Both men were moſt fortunately picked up by the boat that waa ſent after them, and I conceive it my duty to make known the very ſpirited conduct they ſhewed on this occaſion, for the good of the ſervice,

I am, ſir, your moſt obedient ſervant,
GEORGE HOPE.

To Samuel Hood, Eſq. Commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Zealous.

La Legere is 40 days from Toulon, bound to Alexandria with Diſpatches for General Buonaparte.

—

Extract of another letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, K.B to Evan, Nepean, Eſq. dated off Cadiz, the 29th of September, 1798.

Herewith I enclоſe copies of two letters from captain Digby, of his majeſty's ſhip the Aurora, relating to captures lately made by that ſhip.

His majeſty's ſhip Aurora, Liſbon September 19, 1798.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to acquaint you of my arrival in the Tagus, with La Velos Aregoneſa, Spaniſh-built frigate (Lettre de Marque) of 30 guns, and 90 men, Joſe Eloy Sanchez, commander, with a cargo from La Guayra; ſhe ſails very faſt. A defect in her rudder and fore-top-ſail being reefed, prevented her eſcape. Many of her guns were thrown overboard during the chace on the 16th inſt. twenty leagues to the weſtward of the Bayones.

I have the honor to be &c.
H. DIGBY.

—

His majeſty's ſhip Aurora, River Tagus

MY LORD,

I have incloſed a liſt of veſſels taken during my laſt cruiſe*.

La Velos Aragoneſa is a very complete ſhip, as large as our four and-twenties; left old Spain the 10th of April laſt, in company with a ſhip of the line and two frigates, that went to Cuba; her cargo by regiſter conſiſts of 3702 Fanegas, 87lb. Cocoa, 98,66lb. coffee, 338lb. Indigo. Tho very deep ſhe ſails well: the Pettetel in ſight at the commencement of the chace.

I have the honor to be, &c,
H. DIGBY.

Earl of St. Vincent, K. B. &c.

* Omitted to be ſent.

—

Copy of a letter from Capt. Graham Moore, commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Melampus, to Sir John Borlaſe Warren, dated at Sea, off Lough Swilly, the 16 inſt.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, that on the 13th inſtant, at midnight, being well up toward St. John's Point, diſcovered two large ſhips cloſe to us on our weather beam; on ſeeing us they hauled up on the oppoſite tack; as I had not the leaſt doubt of their being two of the enemy's frigates, we tacked and cloſed with the neareſt in an hour, going ten knots. After hailing and ordering her to bring to without effect, ſhe trying to get athwart our ſtern we opened ſuch a fire upon her as completely unrigged her in about 25 minutes, and forced her to bring to, and ſurrender; ſhe proved to be La Reſolue French frigate, commanded by Jean Pierre Barqueau, mounting 40 guns and 500 ſeamen and troops on board; the other frigate was L'Immortalite, of 44 guns, 24 pounders on the main deck, and 600 ſeamen and ſoldiers, ſhe made ſeveral ſignals whilſt we were occupied with her conſort, but give us no diſturbance.

Both on this occaſion, and during the action of the 12th, the officers ſeamen and marines of his Majeſty's ſhip under my command, diſplayed the utmoſt degree of zeal, alacrity and gallant ſpirit; Mr. Martin, (the firſt lieutenant, an old and good officer.) with Lieutenant Price, Elliſon, and Holt, of the Marines, conducted them ſelves much to my ſatisfaction, and I experienced very great aſſiſtance from the ſteady good conduct of Mr. Emory, the Maſter.

As a very heavy gale of wind came on immediately after our boarding La Reſolue, the Second Lieutenant, Mr. John Price, with twenty-one men, were all that could be thrown on board of her, with the loſs of our two cutters. That officer deſerves very great credit for his active exertion in clearing her of the wrecks of her maſts and rigging, and in keeping company in ſo violent a ſtorm; as our object was to diſable our antagoniſt before his conſort could aſſiſt her. La Reſolue had only ten men killed, and a great number wounded; but I am inexpreſſibly happy to add, that in the action of the 12th, we had only one man wounded; and the affair of the 13th did not deprive their country of the ſervice of a ſingle man of the brave crew of the Melampus.

I have the honor to be, &c.
GRAHAM MOORE.

—

Copy of a letter from Rear Admiral Harvey, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels at the Leeward Iſlands, dated on board the Prince of Wales, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, 8th of Auguſt, 1798.

SIR,

I am to acquaint you for the information of their Lordſhips, that his Majeſty's armed ſloop Charlotte, commanded by Lieutenant John Williams, captured the 9th ult. off Demarary River, De Eſle Andeneming, Dutch privateer ſchooner, belonging to Surrinam, of eight guns and thirty eight men, which he ſent to Demarary. She was ſent upon a three month's cruize, had been out nineteen days, but made no captures.

I have the honor to be, &c.
HENRY HARVEY.

—

Prince of Wales, Fort Rayal Bay. Martinique, Sept. 8, 1498.

SIR,

I have to acquaint you for the information of their Lordſhips, that ſince my letter to you of the 10th of February laſt, the ſhips and veſſels of his Majeſty's Squadron under my command have recaptured ſix Britiſh and Sixteen American veſſels, of different denominations, bound to and from theſe iſlands.

I have the honor to be, &c.
HENRY HARVEY.

EVAN NEPEAN, Eſq.

—

Copy of a letter from Rear Admiral Hervey, Commander in Cheif of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels at the Leeward Iſlands, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated on board the Prince of Wales, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, September 8, 1798.

SIR,

I am to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordſhips, that ſince my letters to you of the 8th ult. His Majeſty's ſhips Concord and Lapwing have captured the undermentioned French privateers (Schooners) belonging to Guadaloupe:—

La Buonaparte, of eight guns and ſeventy two men,

L'Amazone, of ten guns, and eighty men:

La Sauveur, of four guns and twenty men: and

La Fortune, of two guns and twenty-two men.

And the Lapwing captured, on the 12th ult. the Invariable ſchr. Letter of Marque, of four guns and twenty men, laden with Dry Goods, from St. Bartholomews's bound to Guadaloupe.

I have the honor to be, &c.
HENRY HARVEY.

—

PARIS, Oct. 17.

"It is aſſerted that a Courier ſent by Buonaparte, and who has been nearly two months in coming from Arabia, arrived laſt night with diſpatches for the Directory. All that is known at preſent is, that the army has been reinforced by a good cavalry of Arabs, and that it is in the beſt ſtate. The climate has not injured the health of the brave warriors who compoſe it. It is now believed to be in the Perſian Gulph, an arm of the Indian ſea. The Engliſh had reported, that the Directory no longer exiſted, in order to diſcourage the French. But nothing can at preſent ſtop their triumphant march."—Echo, October 18.)

"A few days after Buonaparte landed at Alexandria, he concluded a treaty of alliance with the Arabs; after which he made diſpoſitions for advancing into the country.

"Before his departure he ordered the names of the brave ſoldiers who were killed in taking Alexandria to be engraved upon Pompey's Pillar. He alſo cauſed them to be buried at the foot of the column.

"The army left Alexandria on the 19th Meſſidor (July 7.) On the 2d Thermidor (July 20) it was in ſight of the Pyramids, and entered Cairo on the 4th (July 22)

"Some ſkirmiſhes with the Mamalukes had retarded its march. They were defeated in the battles of Rahmame, Chebreiſſe, the Pyramids, and finally at the gates of Cairo, where two thouſand of their beſt cavalry were killed.

"After the entry of the French troops into Cairo the General in Chief was employed in organizing the Provinces of Egypt.

"Mourad Bey has retired into Upper Egypt.

"Ibrahim Bey had fled to Belbeyas Buonaparte had formed an entrenched camp four leagues up the Nile from Cairo. This camp holds all the forces of Murat in check.

"A body of troops was at the ſame time advanced againſt Ibraham, who immediately retreated towards Gaza. It required nine days march to enable this Bey to arrive at this place. He had no time to ſupply his troops with either proviſions or water, and it is preſumed they have fallen a ſacrifice to their wants and the attacks of the Arabs.

"In the purſuit of this laſt corp of Mamelukes, the army delivered from captivity a number of perſons belonging to the Caravan of Mecca, whom the Arabs had taken priſoners and carried into the Deſart. Buonaparte made their property be collected, and ſent them with it under an eſcort to Cairo. He gave a ſupper to ſome of the principal merchants of this caravan and their wives. The latter were handſome, but their faces were covered according to the cuſtom of the country, a practice however, to which our ſoldiers are not eaſily reconciled.

"The Canal of Cairo was opened on the 1ſt Fructidor, (Auguſt 18) with great pomp. The people teſtified the moſt lively joy at ſeeing the French aſſiſt in the celebration of this feſtival.

"Intrenchments are formed on the confines of the vaſt deſart which ſeperates Egypt, from Syria. A fortreſs is erected at Salehieh, the laſt place in Egypt, on that ſide, where there is any good water.

"The army has found plenty of corn, rice, and other vegetables and cattle in Egypt.

"The climate is very healthy, and the nights have an agreeable coolneſs, Notwithſtanding fifteen days march, much fatigue, and the total want of wine, there are no ſick The ſoldiers have been greatly benefited by the uſe of the Paſtiques, a kind of water Melon, which are very plentiful in Egypt."

—

The Prince of Conde, it ſhould ſeem, is no more. The Echo gives the following account of the manner of his being killed:—

"We learn from good authority (ſay letters from Dantzick,) that the Prince of Conde has been killed by a muſket ball at the moment when he was endeavouring to put into ſubordination the corps he commands, and of which every officer or ſoldier would be the Chief. It is aſſerted that it is forbidden in Ruſſia to ſpeak of the death of the Prince, under the moſt ſevere penalties.

"The letters which contain this news, announce alſo, that Paul I. every day invents and puts in practice new acts of cruelty, and that he is generally deteſted—Powerful parties are forming in Ruſſia, who wait only the favorable moment for declaring themſelves againſt the moſt vile and abominable ſlavery."

Letters from Raſtadt, dated the 12th of October ſtate, that the votes of the deputation of the Empire, taken in the ſitting of that day were very long. The protocal contains about ſeventy pages; but the concluſum will not be determined upon for a few days. The majority of the votes are in ſubſtance as follows:

1. The condition of not conſtructing any fortification on the right bank of the Rhine, within a certain diſtance from that river, is fuſed.

2. That of charging the Empire with the debts of communities and villages is alſo rejected.

3. The Waal ſhall form the frontier on the Lower Rhine, and the Iſle of Buduich ſhall continue in the poſſeſſion of the German Empire.

4. The toll of Erfteſeldt being the property of a German prince (the duke of Oldenburg) in the poſſeſſion of which he has not been interrupted, the deputation cannot pretend to diſpoſe of it, and no negociation can be entered into upon that ſubject but immediately with the proprietor.

5. The imperial cities of Bremen, Hamburgh and Frankfort, form part of the league of the Empire, and there is no reaſon to fear any danger to their conſtitution.

The vote of Auſtria is particularly energetic.

—

27 Vendemiare, Oct. 18.

"The miniſter of Foreign Affairs in the middle of the night before laſt, received diſpatches by a courier from Cairo. He had been two months on his journey. The letters he brought were immediately carried to the directory. Their contents have not yet tranſpired, but they are ſaid to be favorable."

—

Gen. Rey, who came into Dunkirk with NAPPER TANDY on board the brig Anacreon, has arrived at Paris. Napper Tandy will probably alſo ſoon be here.

Louis Victor Lomeſnil, de Briene, Nephew of the archbiſhop of Sens, convicted of emigration, has been condemned to death by the military commiſſion of Quimper.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, *JANUARY* 17.

BIRTH-NIGHT BALL.

A ſplendid Ball was given laſt evening at the Theatre in honor of the Preſident of the United States.

To accommodate the vaſt aſſemblage which the occaſion was calculated to attract, a flooring had been thrown over the Pit, forming a very handſome area for dancing, though not ſufficiently extenſive to accommodate any conſiderable portion of the brilliant crowd of beauty and faſhion which graced the occaſion. The company is ſuppoſed to have conſiſted of at leaſt ſeven hundred.

At about 8 o'clock, the Preſident entered, muſic playing the march. The dancing then commenced, and continued 'till about 11, when the painted Cloth was rolled up, and diſplayed the ſupper tables on the ſtage, elegantly arranged and decorated. General Macpherſon preſided—on his right ſat the Preſident, and near him the chief officers of government, and foreign miniſters.

The following toaſts were drank:

1. The Government and its ſupporters.
The President then gave,
Proſperity without alloy to the City of Philadelphia.
2. The Army.
3. The Navy.
4. Millions for defence—not a cent for tribute.

After ſupper, the company returned to dancing, and about one ſeparated, without an occurrence to mar the pleaſure of the entertainment.

—

MARRIED]—on Tueſday evening laſt, by Robert Wharton, Eſq. John Wiſter, jun. merchant, to Miſs Eliza Harvey, both of this city.

—

*** The EASTERN MAIL had not arrived when this paper went to preſs.

INDIA SALES,
AT NEW-YORK.

Cargo of the Ship Atlantic,

ON MONDAY,
The 21ſt inſtant, at 12 o'clock, oppoſite the Auction-Room, for approved endorſed Notes at 60 days,
The CARGO of the ſhip Atlantic, lately from Madras, entitled to drawback,
—AS FOLLOWS—
600 bales Ahmood cotton, pr. ſample of 50 bale
200 bags of Barrille or Alkale, 10 of 20 bag
In lots at 25 each
5 hhds. Salamoniac, per ſample,
4 do. Aloes do.
1 do. Borax, do.
1 do. Verdigreaſe, do.
6 do. Aſſafœtida, do.
5 boxes Pruſſian Blue do.

N. B.—All the above articles may be examined previous to the ſales, either per ſample or on board, by applying to the auction-room.

ON WEDNESDAY,
The 23d inſtant, at the ſtore No. 111, Greenwich ſtreet, for approved endorſed notes at 60 and 90 days,
An elegant and valuable aſſortment of
Madras & Bengal Piece Goods,
CONSISTING OF
Madras handkerchiefs of the lateſt faſhion and the beſt patterns, in bales and trunks,
Ventapaulen handkerchiefs, of the lateſt faſhion and the beſt patterns,
Pondicherry Combroys,
Nagore Ginghams,
Bleached Salampores,
Superſanamoor,
Fine long cloths,
Do. check'd handkerchiefs,
Do. cambric do.
Do. book muſlin do.
Do. jaconet do. do.
Gold and ſilver muſlins,
Embroidered do. book do
With a variety of other kinds of do
Blue guineas, India calicoes,
Mogga Cowrie Cownje, Sanah Moores
Mamoodies, Baftas, Gurrahs
Bandannoe handkerchiefs

With a variety of other articles which will be particularly deſignated in catalogues, &c. which will be delivered on the day previous to the ſales, when the goods may be viewed.

ISAAC MOSES & SONS.
New-York, 15th Jan. (17) dt20th

PRINTING WORK,
Of Every Kind,
EXECUTED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE,
At the OFFICE *of the* GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES,
oc. 13. dtf.

WHEREAS,

BY an Act of Congress passed on the sixteenth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, the President of the United States is authorised to borrow on behalf of the United States from the Bank of the United States, or from any other body or bodies politic or corporate, or from any person or persons, and upon such terms and conditions as he shall judge most advantageous for the United States, a sum not exceeding five millions of dollars, so however, that no contract or engagement be made which shall preclude the United States from reimbursing any sum or sums borrowed at any time after the expiration of fifteen years from the date of such loan. *And whereas*, it is declared by the said Act, that so much as may be necessary of the surplus of the duties on Imports and Tonnage beyond the permanent appropriations heretofore charged upon them by law, shall be pledged and appropriated for paying the interest, and also for paying and discharging the principal sum or sums of all the monies which may be borrowed, according to the term or terms which may be fixed, pursuant to the authority aforesaid—*And whereas* by the said Act, the faith of the United States is pledged to establish sufficient permanent Revenues for making up any deficiency that may hereafter appear in the provisions before-mentioned for paying the interest and principal sums, or either of them, of any monies which may be borrowed pursuant to the said Act. *And whereas* the President of the United States did by an Act or Commission under his hand dated the ninth day of January in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, authorise and empower, the Secretary of the Treasury, to borrow on behalf of the United States, any sum not exceeding in the whole, five millions of dollars and to make such contract or contracts as should be necessary, and for the interest of the United States, in pursuance of the Act of Congress above recited.

Now therefore, the undersigned, Secretary of the Treasury, in pursuance of the Act of Congress, and the authority from the President of the United States, above mentioned, doth hereby on behalf of the United States of America, contract and engage in manner following, *to wit.*

1st. A book for receiving subscriptions to a Loan of five millions of dollars for the use of the United States shall be opened in the city of Philadelphia, at the Bank of the United States on Thursday the twenty eighth day of February ensuing, which book shall continue open for the purpose of receiving subscriptions, until the whole of the said five millions of dollars shall be subscribed. If more than five millions of dollars shall be subscribed on the first day of opening the said loan, the surplus shall be deducted in proportion to the sums subscribed by individuals, exceeding four thousand dollars.

2d. For every hundred dollars which may be subscribed there shall be forthwith deposited and paid the sum of twelve dollars and fifty cents, and like payments of twelve dollars and fifty cents, shall be made within the first ten days of the months of April, May, June, July, August September and October ensuing. The Secretary of the Treasury however reserves the right of reducing the number of instalments by special agreements, with the individuals who may become subscribers.

3d. On the failure of payment of any instalment of the sums subscribed according to the tenor of the second article, the next preceeding instalment of twelve dollars and fifty cents, which shall have been paid, for every hundred dollars subscribed shall be forfeited to the United States.

4th. The sums subscribed shall and may be paid to the credit of the United States, at the Bank of the United States, or at the offices of discount and deposit of the said Bank at Boston, New-York, Baltimore, or Charleston, or at either of the Banks of Salem, in Massachusetts, Newport and Providence in Rhode-Island, Hartford in Connecticut, Albany in New-York, or Alexandria in Virginia, for which payments, the receipts of the Cashiers of the Offices of Discount and Deposit and of the Banks aforesaid shall be received at the Bank of the United States as equivalent to money; but no payment of a subsequent instalment shall be received at any other place than that where the first instalment was paid, except at the Bank of the United States; in case any deposits shall be made at the offices of Discount or Deposit, or at either of the Banks aforesaid, which shall not be applied to the payment of the first instalment of subscriptions to the Loan aforesaid, the said deposits shall be forthwith refunded by directions from the Treasury.

5th. For the sums or number of shares of one hundred dollars, which may be subscribed, certificates shall be given by the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, which shall be assignable by indorsement, and delivery of the parties in whose favour the said certificates may be issued, until the completion of the payments required by the tenor of the second article preceeding.

6th. The sums subscribed and paid in pursuance of the tenor of the second article preceeding, shall after the said payments have been compleated, constitute a funded capital stock divisible into shares of one hundred dollars each, which capital stock shall bear interest at the rate of eight per centum per annum from the times fixed for the payment of the respective instalments payable quarter yearly at the Treasury of the United States, or at the Loan Offices where the same may stand credited, until the last day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eight.

7th. After the last day of December in the said year one thousand eight hundred and eight, and after reasonable notice to the creditors, which shall be given by an advertisement in some public newspaper, printed at the seat of the government of the United States, the said capital stock shall be redeemable at the pleasure of the United States by the reimbursement of the whole sum or sums borrowed, and which may constitute the said capital stock either at the treasury of the United States or at the loan offices where the same may stand credited.

8th. The credits for the said capital stock shall and may be separately certified in sums either for one hundred, four hundred, one thousand, four thousand or ten thousand dollars, and the credits so certified shall be transferable by the creditors, or their attornies, at the Treasury and Loan Offices respectively, in pursuance of the rules which have been, or which may be established relative to the transfer of the funded stock of the United States,

9th. A sufficient sum of the surplus of the duties on Imports and Tonnage beyond the permanent appropriations heretofore charged upon them by law, together with the faith of the United States are hereby pledged for the fulfillment of this contract, in pursuance of, and according to the terms and conditions of the act of Congress herein before recited.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Treasury of the United States at Philadelphia, this twelfth day of January one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine.

(L. S.)

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

jan. 12. §

WHEREAS the Certificate of Two shares of the bank of the United States in the name of SAMUEL AMORY, of London, banker, No. 3182, issued in lieu of 11,593, 11,594, were forwarded from London by the British packet Countess, of Leicester, capt. Dodd, bound for New-York, which packet was captured by the French, and the said certificate lost; and for the renewal of which, application is made at said Bank and all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

CLEMENT BIDDLE.

Phila. Oct. 26, 1798. d3m

PROPOSALS
BY BENJAMIN DAVIES,

For publishing by subscription, a periodical work to be entitled The Philadelphia Magazine and Review; or, Monthly Repository of Information and Amusement.

AFTER the many fruitless attempts, which have been made to establish a publication of this kind in Philadelphia, the proposals now submitted, will, perhaps, at first sight, appear to be nothing more than soliciting disappointment. When, however, we observe an eager sea of after knowledge spreading through all parts in our country, and when we consider, that, in these pursuits, *Magazines* and *Reviews* are of universally-admitted utility, we are led to believe, that former undertakings in this way have failed from some other cause than the want of discernment or liberality in those, to whom the Editors looked up for support.

From causes, which are too evident to need enumerating here, America is, and long must be beholden in a very considerable degree, to the presses of Great Britain. The literature of the two countries is, indeed, a sort of common stock; but, for one publication of ours, we receive, at least five hundred in return. While this is the case, it is extreme folly in the publisher of a periodical work, to reject, from a sort of spurious patriotism, all information, however useful, and all amusement, however delightsome, merely because it is not of native production. Obvious, however, as the justice of these remarks must appear we have very little doubt in our minds, that an obstinate adherence to a contrary notion has been the principal cause of the want of success, experienced by those who have gone before us.

Reason and interest unite in dictating to us a different plan. The Miscellaneous part, and principal part, therefore, of the *Philadelphia Magazine*, will consist of choice selections from the newest publications of merit, that shall appear in Europe; but, particularly from the various periodical works published in Great-Britain, of which we have taken care to insure the very earliest supply. At the same time, we trust it is unnecessary to say, that we shall always receive with pleasure any original productions of genius, in verse or prose, of our own country; and we flatter ourselves with the hope of being often favoured with the agreeable task of giving to such productions merited praises and extensive publicity.

In selecting and arranging these materials, to suit the various tastes of our readers, we are sensible how difficult a task we have undertaken. To please all, we do not expect: it would be a vain presumption. But we are resolved to give offence to none, so far as consists with the superior respect we owe to the sacred cause of religion, morality, and social order. In these are involved the glory and welfare of our country, and they will always be the Polar-star, that shall guide our labors.

The Miscellany will be followed by *a monthly Summary of News and politics*, foreign as well as domestic; under which head will be comprised a succinct account of the *Proceedings of the General and State Legislatures*, and the titles, at least, of all the laws they shall enact.

The next part of our undertaking, is a *Review*, of the principal works of note published in Great-Britain. For this we must necessarily have recourse to the Reviews of that country. Though it will be impossible for us to furnish as complete an analysis as that from which we shall take our materials, we shall not fail to give such an account of *every* publication reviewed in that country, as will convey to our readers information sufficient to enable them to avail themselves at a very early stage, of every valuable performance that shall appear. The advantages arising from such information are evident. For want of it our professional men and men of taste are always kept a year or two in the rear of those of Great-Britain. We do not hear of a work till a long time after it is published, and many very valuable ones we never hear of at all. All the various injuries and privations we suffer from this source will, we flatter ourselves, be entirely done away by a steady adherence to our plan.

To that of *foreign*, will be added *a Review of Domestic Publications*; and *here*, we must confess, that we feel some diffidence, because the execution of the task must depend, in a great measure, upon the abilities of ourselves. However, with a firm resolution to be guided by decency, candour and truth, and to take genius and virtue by the hand, whenever, and in whatever garb, we may find them; with no wish to wound the feelings of any but the wicked, and with the most sincere desire of seeing our countrymen shine in every department of literature, we doubt not, that we shall be able to acquit ourselves to the satisfaction of all those who have the good-nature fairly to appreciate our motives, and the justice to make allowance for human imperfections,

The work will close with a monthly record of *Marriages, Births, Deaths, Promotions*, and other casual incidents.

As to what concerns the politics of this country or of Europe, at this momentous period, we shall always view with jealousy every measure of the French Government, and it's ever active emissaries; and if in this respect some men consider us as partial or prejudiced, we shall submit to their censure. For so full is our conviction that the war, which now desolates Europe, and menaces this country, is a war of ambition and plunder, on the part of France, that nothing can induce us to conceal our sentiments, or to withhold the small assistance that we can contribute to oppose them. For this reason we intend to devote a page or two of every number to historical facts, anecdotes, and remarks on the Politics of France, from the age of Louis the Fourteenth to the present more alarming epoch. For more than a century past has that restless and ambitious people been like a volcano in the centre of Europe, disturbing the surrounding States by its intrigues, and once in every eight or ten years overwhelming its most fertile countries with devastation and carnage.

Indeed it is more than eighteen hundred years since the great Roman Orator* thought it his duty to warn his countrymen against that conduct and those principles, for which the present race of Gauls are as justly to be dreaded as their savage ancestors; "*Gallis fidem non habendam, hominibus levibus, perfidis, et in ipsos Deos immortales impiis.*"

By the proper management of this topic our countrymen will be able to see the real character of the nation, which they formerly considered as their friends, but now more justly execrate as their most dangerous enemies; and they will be better prepared to appreciate any overtures, that may be made hereafter, for the restoration of peace and amity,

In the execution of this part of our design, particularly "we look with confidence for the support and assistance of all persons who shall consider our motives as laudable, and therefore wish to contribute to the success of our design;—of all who think, with us, that the press has been too long an engine of destruction, and that it ought, at length to be rendered a mean of preservation, and an instrument of protection."

* CICERO.

"Literature, well or ill conducted, is the great "engine by which, I am fully persuaded, all civilised States must ultimately be supported or "overthrown." *Pursuits of Literature.*

The CONDITIONS.

This work will be published in Monthly Numbers; and if a moderate encouragement is given the first number will appear on the first day of February next,

Each number will contain at least Fifty pages of letter press, in octavo, under a blue cover. It will be printed on a fair and good paper; and, as soon as our list of Subscribers will warrant the expence, every number will be embellished with an elegant engraving.

The price to the Subscribers will be twenty-five cents for each number, to be paid on delivery at some one of the places specified below, where the subscription has been received; and as soon as there are sufficient to make a handsome volume, they will be bound together, for such subscribers as choose it, they paying the additional expence.

Subscriptions will be received by Benjamin Davies at No. 68, High street, where the favours of all Correspondents of which the postage has been paid, will be received, and duly attended to, as well as by all the principal Book-sellers in the city; by George Hill, Bookseller in Baltimore; and by Archibald Drummond, Book seller in New-York.

dec. 14. 1aw3w

GEORGE DAVIS'S
LAW-BOOK STORE,
No. 319 HIGH STREET,
Latest London & Irish Editions.

GEORGE DAVIS's Fall importation is now arranged of which a more capital collection he believes was never offered for sale either in this City, London or Dublin. It combines almost every book in, with several valuable books out of print. Davis's confining himself to the sale of Law-Books only, it will appear obvious to professional Gentlemen, the advantages they have both in selection and price by purchasing from him.

His Catalogues being ready, gentlemen will particularly oblige him by calling for them—and to those residing at a distance, by favoring him with their address (post-paid) they shall be sent.

nov 26 m&th2m

NEW NOVELS, PLAYS, MAGAZINES, &c.

Chalk's Circulating Library.
No. 75, North Third-street.

THE Proprietor, in compliance with his promises to render this Institution a complete source of rational amusement and instruction, by repeated acquisitions of entertaining and interesting publications, has now added to his former collection Four Hundred Volumes of miscellaneous works, comprising nearly all the *latest published Novels and Dramatic productions*;—catalouges of which are ready for delivery to subscribers.

N. B. Subscribers, and others, who still retain Books taken from the Library previous to the sickness, are requested to return them immediately: the fines will be charged from the 14th of November.

For sale,

Fine flavored Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Souchong TEAS.

dec. 13. thm8w

ADVERTISEMENT.

TODD & MOTT,

Of the City of Philadelphia, Merchants, having assigned over their effects, real, personal, and mixed, to the subscribers for the benefit of all their Creditors—

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all persons who are indebted to the said estate, that they are required to make immediate payment of their respective accounts to either of the assignees, or to WILLIAM MOTT, No. 62, Dock-street, their agent duly authorized; in failure whereof, legal measures will be taken for the recovery of such debts as are not discharged without delay.

John Waddington
John Rhodes
John Allen. } Assignees.

nov. 26 tu.th&satF1

NOTICE,

PURSUANT to a Resolve of the Board of Trustees of Washington Academy, in Somerset county, Maryland, authorising WILLIAM POLK, esqr. majors SAMUEL WILSON, and WILLIAM JONES, Members of said Board, to procure a principal teacher for said Academy.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a gentleman qualified to teach the Greek and Latin Languages, Geography and the Mathematics, and such other branches of Literature as it is customary to teach in such Schools, will meet with liberal encouragement and it is presumed will be well accommodated in taking charge of this Academy. The building is spacious and will accomodate at least sixty Students.

Proposals may be addressed to John Dennis, No. 161 Arch-street, or William Winder, accountant in the Navy department, Walnut street, Philadelphia, or to either of the three gentlemen above mentioned, near Princess Anne, Maryland.

dec 17 §

English wrought Nails.

Imported in the ships Molly and Diana, from LIVERPOOL.

400 Casks of Nails,

CONSISTING of 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20d, flat points suitable for the southern market—6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20d, fine drawn sharps—also 2, 3, 4, and 6 clouts—sprigs—tucks—scupper nails—sheathing nails, &c.

FOR SALE BY,
Robert Denison, junr.
127 Market-street.

R. TAYLOR,
MUSIC PROFESSOR,
NO. 96, NORTH SIXTH-STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he continues to teach Ladies the *Piano Forte* as usual.

Nov. 6. tuthsa

MAYOR'S OFFICE
REMOVED to 157 South Second-street.
§2w

This day Published,
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
The ESSAYS under the Signature of
VIRGINIENSIS,
ON THE ALIEN AND SEDITION LAWS.
(Price 25 cents, 12mo.)

IT is perhaps futile to expect to work conviction in the minds of so inveterate and vicious a class of men, as the Democrats of America, by any arguments however forcible, or any display of truth, however irresistible: These writings are, however, calculated to produce a more important and useful effect, by placing the subject in its true light before honest men, who are uninformed, or have been misinformed as to the nature and objects of those bills.

jan. 15 6t

TO LET,

THE large House in Southwark, lately occupied by Mr Henry Mitchell; apply to
Isaac Wharton.

jan. 11 §

Insurance Company of North America.

A MEETING of the Stock-holders is to be held at their office on Thursday next, at 11 o'clock, A M. agreeably to adjournment.

Eben. Hazard, sec'y.

jan 15. d1w7

JOHN SHIELDS,

MOST earnestly solicits all his Creditors, prior to the 23d day of August, 1797, that have not furnished their accounts, to render them to him before the 20th instant, as after that day they will be excluded from his first dividend.

January 2 d t21Jy.

Bank of Pennsylvania,
December 31, 1798.

The Stockholders of the Bank of Pennsylvania are hereby notified that their Annual meeting will be held at the Bank on Friday the 1st day of Feburary next at 10 o'clock.

By order of the Board,
JONA. SMITH, *cashier.*

jan 12 d1stF.

*** *THE Members of the Society of St. GEORGE, established at Philadelphia, for the advice and assistance of Englishmen in distress, are requested to attend a quarterly meeting of the Society, at the City Tavern, on Wednesday the 23d inst. at 6 o'clock in the evening.* *GEO. DAVIS, Sec'ry.*

The annual election of officers and several new members are to be balloted for.

Jan. 16, 1799. dt23Jy.

Lost, this Morning,

A CHECK, No. 872, on the Bank of the United States, for 175 dollars, dated the 11th and drawn by Bond and Brookes, in favor of J. B. Bond: Also a five dollar note of the Bank of the United States.—Payment of the check is stopped. Whoever will deliver it to the subscribers at the corner of Market and Sixth street, shall receive the five Dollars in reward.

BOND & BROOKES.

jan. 12. §

WILL BE SOLD,
At Public Vendue, on the 17th Instant, in the evening,
Two Tracts or Pieces of Land,

SITUATE in the state of Tennessee, one of them lying and being in the county of Sumner, on the Head-waters of Flinns creek, containing one thousand seven hundred and fourteen acres, and the other situate in Hawkins county, in the same state, containing five thousand acres.

Conditions of sale will be cash, to be paid on the execution of the deed. Information, relative to the titles, may be had on application to Joshua B. Bond, no. —, corner of High and Sixth streets, Philadelphia.

Shannon & Polk, Anct'rs.

jan. 8 dt17Jy.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby cautioned against purchasing two Tracts of Land in the state of Tennessee, advertised for sale on the evening of the 17th of January by Shannon and Polk. The conditions of trust by which Joshua B. Bond became in anywise interested in them not having been complied with, he can have no farther title, claim, or demand to them—The subscriber is determined, therefore, to contest his, the said Bond's right in every stage.

SAMUEL MINNICK.

jan. 15. dt17J

WANTED.
Genteel Board & Lodging,

FOR two single Gentlemen, in a respectable private family, where they can be accommodated with a sitting room, the situation must be in South Second or Third-streets, between Walnut and Pine streets.—Enquire No. 17, South Second-street.

jan 14. §3t

ALL PERSONS

Who have any demands against the Estate of ALEXANDER ROSS, House Carpenter, late of this City, deceased, will please to exhibit their accounts, properly attested; and those who are indebted to said Estate will please pay the same to

ALEXANDER LEE, Administrator.
No. 26, Christian street.

jan. 14. 3t

ARTILLERY!

THE ARTILLERY ELUES are requested to meet at GEORGE HILL'S, (sign of the Buck) North Second Street, on Saturday evening next, at six o'clock.

GEORGE TAYLOR, Captain.

☞ The different Printers are requested to insert the above.

january 15.

THE TIME OF
A smart NEGRO LAD,
TO BE SOLD.

HE is about sixteen years of age, has between seven and eight years to serve—is honest and handy about household work—enquire at this office.

jan. 15. tuth&s

JAMAICA RUM,
A Cargo now landing at South street wharf,
FOR SALE BY
PETER BLIGHT,

Apply at Stores on the Wharf,
WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,
BRANDY, 1st and 4th proof
Madeira and Port WINES, &c. &c.

Nov. 1. dtf

TEA.

A Few Chests of
IMPERIAL TEA,

For sale, on reasonable terms, at No. 42, South Second-street.

december 22 2awtf

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
JUNE 27, 1798.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by virtue of an act, passed during the present session of Congress, so much of the act entituled "An Act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt"—passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, as bars from settlement or allowance, Certificates, commonly called Loan Office and final settlement Certificates, and Indents of Interests, is suspended until the twelfth day of June, which will be in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine.

That on the liquidation and settlement of the said Certificates, and Indents of Interest, at the Treasury, the Creditors will be entitled to receive Certificates of funded Three Per Cent. Stock equal to the amount of the said Indents, and the arrearages of interest due on their said Certificates, prior to the first day of January one thousand seven hundred and ninety one.

That the principal sums of the said Loan Office and final settlement Certificates, with the interest thereon, since the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, will be discharged after liquidation at the Treasury, by the payment of interest and reimbursement of principal, equal to the sums which would have been payable thereon, if the said Certificates had been subscribed, pursuant to the Acts making provision for the debts of the United States, contracted during the late war, and by the payment of other sums, equal to the market value of the remaining Stock, which would have been created by such subscriptions as aforesaid, which market value will be determined by the Comptroller of the Treasury.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

june28 tawti

A SHORT AND PRACTICAL
ESSAY,
ON
FARMING:

BEING the experience of a farmer of about sixty years of age; near forty years of which were spent in England, Essex county, on land where farming is done in the greatest perfection: and near seven years on three hundred and twenty acres of worn-out land in Pottsgrove and Alloway creek, in Salem county, West-Jersey:

Shewing the means whereby these worn-out lands may be improved; and that the means are in the power of almost every farmer:

Printed for the Author,
AND SOLD
BY ZACHARIAH POULSON,
Chesnut-street, Philadelphia.

N. B.—Some of the large sort of Clover seed may be had at Mr. John Cooper's, baker, no. 152 Race-street.

December 13, tawt

Valuable Property for Sale.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known Estate, called SHREWSBURR FARM, formerly the residence of General John Cadwaladar, situate on Sassafras River, in Kent county, Maryland—containing about 1900 acres of prime LAND, upwards of 500 of which are in woods. The Buildings are all excellent, and consist of a handsome Dwelling House, two large Barns with Cow houses, Stables for fifty horses, a spacious treading floor under cover, a granary, two Overseer's houses, two ranges of two story buildings for Negroes (one of them new and of brick), Corn houses a Smoak house, &c. &c.—The whole Estate being nearly surrounded by water, it requires but little fencing, and has a good Shad and Herring fishery. It is conveniently situated for both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with two landings on a navigable river but a short sail from Baltimore. There is a large Peach, and two large Apple Orchards on the premises; also, a variety of excellent fruits of different kinds. The soil is mostly a rich loam.—The whole will be sold together or divided into smaller farms (for which the buildings are conveniently situated) as may suit the purchaser. The Stock on said Farm, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep &c. will also be disposed of.—For further particulars apply to GEORGE HASTINGS on the premises, or to the subscriber, in Philadelphia.

ARCHIBALD M'CALL, JUN.

December 12. m. tf.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of ISAAC TELFAIR, Esq. deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having any demands against said Estate will please to furnish their accounts duly attested for settlement to

GEORGE DAVIS,
Attorney in fact to
JOHN M'KIM, jr. Ad'm'tr.

Dec. 13. 2w6w

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of JANE DAVIDSON, widow, deceased, are requested to make payment; and those who have any demands against the said estate to render their accounts duly attested, to WM. DAVIDSON, or JAMES DAVIDSON, } Executors

dec 31 3aw3w

NOTICE.

SAMUEL RICHARDET, informs the Gentlemen Subscribers, that the *EXCHANGE* is opened for their reception; and the *CITY TAVERN*, for Gentlemen and Travellers.—Last Spring added an addition of twelve Bed Chambers to the side building, which makes it perfectly convenient.

november 6 thaw

TO LET,
And may be entered on in about two weeks from the date,

TWO Ranges of stores and Compting Houses lately erected by the subscriber, just below Market-street wharf;—The stand for business equal to any in the city. For terms apply to

PAUL BECK, jr.
No. 11 South Water-street.

Who has in store several boxes, chests and packages merchandize received from New-York per the schooner Weymouth, Henry Allen master,—the owners are requested to call for them.

dec. 31. mwf3w

NOTICE.

THE share-holders of the Lehigh Coal Mine, are hereby notified, that the election for a President, eight Managers and a Treasurer for the ensuing year, will be held at the house of Joseph Hardy, sign of the Golden Swan, in Third street, Philadelphia, on the third Monday in January next, at four o'clock in the afternoon.

ISAAC WAMPOLE, Sec'ry.

december 29 1aw3w. ja.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of THOMAS BROOKS, late of the city of Philadelphia, Brass-Founder, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment and those who have any demands against said estate to bring in their accounts properly attested for settlement to

DAVID BROOKS, *Administrator.*

jan 2 §eod3t